FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16, 1847. [NO. 1554.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A GENERAL INDEX to the English Common Law Reports, from vol. 1 to vol. 47, inclusive; in 1 volume, 8 vo.

Also, a Digest of the Conveyancing, Testamentary and Registry Laws of all the States of the Union; embracing References to the leading Decisions upon these subjects, in most of the states, together with the Forms of Acknowledgment, Probate, Relinquishment, &c required by the Statutes of and in use in each. Preceded by a brief Treatise on the general rules relating to the nature, execution and operation of Deeds and Wills; and followed by an Appendix, on the most approved general forms of those instruments. Being a practical Manual and Guide for lawyers, public officers, and men of business. By Jas. B. Thornton, late of Virginia, now of Memphis, Tennessee, Attorney at Law. In 1 vol. 8vo.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has, at this Term, (March 1847,) of Cumberland County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Flora McLean. All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, Adm'r.
March 2, 1847. 53-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale, on Friday the 26th instant, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Currie, dec'd, 350 ACRES OF LAND, including a Plantation with comfortable Buildings, and a valuable GRIST MILL. The Land is as suitable for cultivation as any in this section of country—is remarkably well Timbered, and within hauling distance of Big Rockfish.

Also, five young NEGROES, one of which is a man of about 20 years of age, and of good character. Also, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; Corn, Fodder, and Bacon; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms—Six months' credit, purchasers giving notes with approved securities.

MALCOM CURRIE, } Adm'rs.
MERIT AUSELEY, }
Robeson county, March 2, 1847. 53ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Charles C. Shaw vs. Angus Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Dugald Shaw, John Gregg and wife Catharine, and Elizabeth Campbell, Defendants in the above case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1846.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
53-6w Clerk and Master.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Tyson & McGilvary vs. John J. Alston.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in one thousand acres of land on McLendon's Creek, joining the lands of Duncan Sinclair and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John J. Alston, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Henry Yow and wife, and others, vs. Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and Christopher Stutts and wife Rebecca, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.
[Pr adv $3 25.] 53-6w

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

☞ AN extraordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville is hereby called, to take place in the Session room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., principally to take into consideration, the expediency of changing the time of commencing its next Semi-Annual Sessions, at Black-river chapel, from the 1st to the 8th of April. Circulars have, this day, been forwarded, by mail, to all concerned, apprising them of the emergency requiring such a meeting; but, lest any of them should fail to reach their destination in due time, this notification is given through the public prints.

COLIN McIVER, Moderator.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1847.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

MOLASSES AND COFFEE.

20 HHDS. new crop Molasses,
30 bags prime Rio Coffee, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 9, 1847. 53-3w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

400 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Comm'r & Mast'r.
March 9, 1847. 53ts

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper,

for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and active boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

STOP THE KIDNAPPER!

ABOUT a week ago, a small negro boy, about 10 years old, was stolen from the subscriber. The boy has a long scar, extending from his right eye up his forehead to his hair. A handsome reward will be paid for the recovery of the boy, and the public is requested to be on their guard against purchasing a boy of that description. Any information addressed to the subscriber, at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

W. T. JONES.
Wake county, near Raleigh, Feb. 18. 51-4w

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK.
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection. JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.
Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-2mpd

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, March 27, 1847.

14 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,205, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 4 of 1,350, 4 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 600, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO, Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
Feb. 18, 1847. 51-tdpd

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE.

2 New Buggies, Cheap. Apply to
W. PRIOR
March 2, 1847. 52-2w

13000 acres of VALUABLE LAND, for sale on Little River.

ON which are MILLS running four saws in good repair, a great deal of Turpentine and Timber Land, as also Canebrake, which grows corn and other crops finely.

Besides the site occupied by the Mills, there are several others on never failing streams, which will admit of overshot wheels of from 15 to 20 feet.—The subscriber will also sell or hire for the year, the hands now running the mills, and all necessary tools. On the premises are a large and commodious house, with all necessary out houses, excellent spring water, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. The only reason that I wish to make this property is for sale, is, that I am suffering from an old chronic affection, rheumatism of the heart, which my physicians assure me will render it impossible for me to attend to business of this sort for a long time. Persons wishing to examine the property, will be attended to by myself or agent, at all times. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a liberal credit given on part of the money.

To young men of industrious prudent habits, such terms can be given on the sale of the Saws as will enable those of small capital to enter into a prosperous business. Capitalists wishing to engage in the manufactory of Cotton or other machinery, can be supplied with excellent water power on the premises, without interfering with the machinery now in operation. Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine business, have excellent land for that purpose offered them.

Persons wishing to purchase part or all of this property, are requested to inform me, by letters addressed to me at Pearson's Mills P. O. Cumberland county, of their desires on the subject, and as soon as my health will justify, I will apprise them of my readiness to concert with them, or appoint an agent for that purpose. In the mean time, they are requested to call and make all inquiries and investigations they may wish.

G. W. PEARSON.
Pearson's Mills, March 2, 1847. 52tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLendon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLendon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

NEW BOOKS.

QUARTER Race in Kentucky, and other Tales, 50 cents; Beauchamp, James's Novel, 25; Proverbial Philosophy, new supply; Longfellow's Hyperion, $1; Life of Paul Jones, 15; What is Christianity, 50; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; U. S. Dispensatory; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary; Port Folios; Crayons; and a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1846.

John Fairley vs Neill Fairley et al.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court, on Affidavit, that Archibald Fairley, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said Archibald Fairley, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to make defence to this suit. And it is further Ordered, that if the said Archibald Fairley do not appear at the next Term of this Court, and make defence to this suit, the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this 6th day of February, 1847.

49 A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-

stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.
G. W. PEARSON.
Pearson's Mills, Feb. 6, 1847. 49-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs

&c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst. will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN Almanac for 1847; Rupert Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Tupper's Crock of Gold, 37; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1; Napoleon and his Marshalls, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Alexander's Evidences of Christianity; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; Large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper; &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 15.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 45-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell vs. George W. Yates, Absalom Powell, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 9, 1847. 50-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell vs. Caleb G. Money, Jas. Smith, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that Caleb G. Money is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 9, 1847. 50-6w

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience, and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

FOR SALE.

30 HHDS New Crop Molasses—(a superior article and in good order.)
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
February 15, 1847. 50-tf.

GOLD PENS,—For sale by

E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

12 HALF BBLS. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
10 boxes Collins & Co's light and heavy Axes,
2 hhds. prime St Croix Sugar.
For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 25, 1847. 52tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages, 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry vs. Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and wife Eliza, James Arrington and wife Jenny, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, and Riley Henry.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that Riley Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Riley Henry to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of American Independence. R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr adv. $3 50.] 51-6w

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

INFORMATION.

When there was no fighting to be done, then the Whigs of Guilford could raise a company; but where are the Guilford boys to be found now?

North Carolinian.

They're marching 'neath their country's flag,
The Guilford Boys,
And there they'll move while they can wag,
The Guilford Boys,
To meet their country's distant foe,
Where death and dangers thickly grow,
They're on their way and still will go,
Our Guilford Boys,
'Till face to face they dare to meet
The Guilford Boys,
And find too late they'll ne'er retreat,
The Guilford Boys.
Their arms may clash and ring to Heaven,
And iron hail in wrath be driven,
But firm they'll stand while life be given,
Our Guilford Boys,
And battle as all freemen should,
The Guilford Boys,
'Till round them flows a crimson flood,
The Guilford Boys,
And be the foremost in each pinch,
And never, never yield an inch,
They'd rather die than thus to flinch,
Our Guilford Boys;
For well they know our fathers bled,
The Guilford Boys,
And that they stood when others fled,
The Guilford Boys.
So 'mid all dangers and disease,
Where'er they go o'er land or seas,
They'll keep their banner to the breeze,
Our Guilford Boys.
And when the conflict wages hot,
The Guilford Boys
Will fight as once their fathers fought,
When Guilford Boys.
For 'mong them all there's not a slave,
A coward or a heartless knave,
But all are gallant, true, and brave,
Our Guilford Boys,
And knowing this they'll never shun,
The Guilford Boys,
Danger or death 'till victory's won
By Guilford Boys.
Then their Whig fathers from above,
Methinks will smile on them in love,
And bid them homeward turn and move,
Our Guilford Boys,
Back to their native land to rest,
The Guilford Boys,
'Till they are called up to be blessed,
The Guilford Boys,
Where hopes into fruition grow,
And living waters gently flow,
And slandering tongues shall never more
Their souls molest.

J——.

Greensborough, N. C., Feb. 14, 1847.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 18th, 1847.

Mr Hale—Dear Sir: The following love letter, or valentine, was, no doubt, written by some "gem'en ob colour," to some *dark fair* unknown, on the 14th inst. But he, in the absence of mind peculiar to his *affection*, having forgotten to write the lady's name upon the back, it accidentally fell into my hands. I wish it published, that she may not think him forgetful of her; besides, it is too good to be lost.

Feb 14th 1847.

Derist.

Diner I tak the presant apertunity of Riting you A few lines to infarm you I am mast ded in Lob Wid you I am caming sum ob dese saterdys to sea you my lob I hope you Will be hout hom dat tim for I lob you beter dan lasses for I cant fine Words to sprece my fealins to you my loben der I hopes you Will cuse me for my blunderments for I haent got nothin worth While to Rit about dis tim my Love nex time I put sumthin nex time wort While but I Must cum to A Clease by sining my name my derist lober Noe mor from me until Deth

Pompy

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

CAPTURE OF MAJORS GAINES AND BORLAND.

The following is a more minute account than has yet been published of the surprise and capture of Majors Gaines and Borland, with their respective detachments:

CAMP SAN JUAN DE BUENA VISTA, }
(Five Miles from Saltillo, Mexico,) }
January 25, 1847. }

This evening Capt. Daniel Drake Henrie, a Texan formerly a Mier prisoner, who escaped from the Mexicans, and who is also acting in Gen. Wool's column as an interpreter, who was captured with the parties of Gaines and Borland, reached the camp, having made his escape from the Mexican guard. I heard him narrate all the circumstances of the surrender and of his escape to Gen. Wool.

Information had been communicated to Gen. Minon, who commanded 3000 Mexican cavalry, stationed one hundred miles below on the San Luis road, of the arrival of Majors Borland and Gaines at Encarnacion. He is represented to be a bold, enterprising officer, and he determined to make a forced march and cut them off.—Taking all his cavalry he pursued them, and on the night of the 22d he came up with them at Encarnacion. He had minute information of their numbers and position from the Mexicans residing at that place. He quietly stationed his whole force around the house where our troops were encamped and waited the dawn of day.

The night of the 22d was most disagreeable: it rained considerably, the wind blew furiously, making it difficult to hear any sound at a distance—the night was dark and every way disagreeable. About 12 o'clock one of the sentinels in the American camp gave notice that he thought he heard the sound of arms jingling. The party was roused and men sent out to examine. They found nothing and concluded it was the noise of the mules at work at the well in the machinery pumping water. Most of the party lay down to sleep again, but many kept awake. Capt. Henry says he did not go to sleep after that event, but continued up during the remainder of the night.

When day dawned, to their surprise they found themselves entirely surrounded by a large Mexican force, the very numbers of which they could not estimate.—The Mexican troops were stationed nearly a half mile off, in every direction, where it was possible to move with horses. Our little band immediately took measures to put themselves in a posture of defence, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. A white flag was sent from the Mexicans to the Americans requiring them to surrender. They were wholly averse to it and wanted to fight it out. Some considerable conversation ensued, in which the Mexican officer stated that their force was 3060 strong, and that resistance was useless. Doubts of the truth of this statement were expressed.—The Mexican general said that Major Gaines could satisfy himself of the truth of the statement, and might go out and count the Mexican troops. A Mexican officer of equal rank was sent in as a hostage, whereupon Major Gaines did go out and satisfied himself of the overwhelming number of the Mexican army. Gen. Minon promised that if they surrendered they should be treated and respected as prisoners of war. There was a Mexican guide with Major Gaines who had been forced to guide the party. Capt. Henry, who was a Mier prisoner, also was known to many of the Mexicans, all of whom entertain the greatest hostility against the Texans, and the Mier prisoners especially. Gen. Minon was informed of these facts and pledged his honor that Capt. Henry should be treated as a prisoner of war and should not be hurt, and that the Mexican guide should have a fair trial. When requested to put these guarantees in writing, he said that was unnecessary, that the word of a Mexican general was worth a thousand signatures.

Gen. Minon having repeatedly made these assurances and seeming disposed to act liberally with them, and our little band of eighty men seeing themselves surrounded and outnumbered more than thirty to one, and that there was no chance of escape, capitulated on these terms, and surrendered as prisoners of war. I know all the officers and many of the men who thus surrendered, and I hazard nothing in saying that there are not braver men in the army, or in the United States. But resistance would have been madness.—There could not more have escaped than barely enough to tell the news of the death of their companions. Situated as they then were, all reasonable men will allow they did right.

In five minutes after the party surrendered and gave up their arms, the Mexican guide was shot down upon them—thus giving a marked evidence of the confidence to be placed in the plighted word of a Mexican general. This poor fellow's fate was a hard one. He had been compelled to go out as a guide with Major Gaines's party, as one could not be procured otherwise at the time of their departure. But the Mexican generals care nothing for this; their object is to strike terror into all those found favoring the Americans in any way, and thus preventing them from giving us information; and the life of a person is as little, or indeed less regarded by a Mexican general than his word of honor.

The whole party remained at Encarnacion that day. The next morning, the 24th, the prisoners were started under a guard of two hundred men, for San Luis Potosi. Majors Gaines and Borland were permitted to retain their horses and arms; the rest of the prisoners were stripped of both. Capts. Clay and Danley, and the other commissioned officers, were furnished with mustang ponies; the remainder marched on foot.

The treatment of the Mexican guide induced Capt. Henry to believe that he might share the same fate. He had no confidence whatever in the word of Gen. Minon. During the day he remarked the officers talking to each other and looking at him. Manuel Sanchoz, who lives in Saltillo, and also has received from our officers many thousand dollars for corn, was with Gen. Minon. He recognised Henrie, and riding up to him said—"Well, sir, I suppose you will visit the city of Mexico a second time." "That is very doubtful," replied Henrie. In the afternoon an express came in with a letter.—Some acts of the officer who received it aroused Henry's suspicions further, and turning short around where the officer was reading the letter, he found a number apparently watching him. He believed they designed to murder him, and he determined to make his escape if possible, and advised some of the prisoners of it.

By *some accident*, during the evening he found himself on Major Gaines's mare, one of the best blooded nags in Kentucky, and the major's pistols still remaining in the holsters. The prisoners had become considerably scattered near sunset, and Capt. Henry set himself busily to work to make them keep close together. To do this he rode back, within ten files of the rear of the line, when, discovering a small interval in the line of the Mexican guard, he suddenly put spurs to the mare and darted through the lines. The guard immediately wheeled in pursuit, but their ponies were no match for a Kentucky blood horse, and before a gun could be fairly levelled at him he had darted out of reach. He had three ranchos to pass. As he passed these he found that the Mexicans in pursuit gave notice to the rancheros, who followed him with fresh horses; still he outstripped them all. After passing the last rancho he had pulled up his mare, to rest her, when a single Mexican came up, supposing him to be unarmed. He waited until he came within thirty steps, when, cocking the major's duelling pistol, he fired, and the Mexican rolled off. In a short time another came near; he likewise permitted him to approach still nearer, when he wheeled and shot him down. He loaded his pistol, and after going some distance another started up from behind some bushes near the road, and rode at him; he shot at him, with what success he could not tell, but he was not pursued by that Mexican any farther. When he came near Encarnacion he found the camp had been alarmed, as he supposes by some one who had passed him when he had left the road. Diverging from this straight course, he crossed several roads and evaded a number of parties who were in pursuit of him. At length he came to a plain where there was no place to hide. The moon was shining, and he could see a large number of men in pursuit. Putting spurs to his now-jaded mare, he made for a mountain valley, and following it to the east, he at length eluded his pursuers. He travelled up the valley forty miles, as he supposed, hoping to find an outlet towards Palomos; but in this he was disappointed. He was unable to find water for himself or his famished mare, and the next morning after his escape the noble animal expired, more from the want of water than from fatigue.

Capt. Henrie now had to take it on foot. He wandered about all day, trying to find a path across the mountain. In the evening he found some water, to quench his thirst. He then determined to retrace his steps down the valley, and did so, marching without water or food. During the 26th, 27th and 28th he walked along through the chaparral and prickly pears, without food or water, frequently seeing parties of Mexicans, whom he had to avoid. On the 28th he killed a rat with a club, part of which he ate, and put the balance in his pocket for another meal.

On the night of the 28th he reached the road, and followed it until an hour after sunrise, when he discovered a party of horsemen approaching. Not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, he concealed himself until they came near, when he discovered they were a picket guard of Arkansas troops. He gave one shout and gave up—nature was exhausted! His nerves, which had been strung up to the highest degree of tension, became unstrung, and he was almost helpless. They put him on a horse, and took him to Agua Neuva, where Capt. Pike commanded an outpost.

Capt. Pike informed me that when Henrie came in he was the most miserable looking being he ever saw. His shoes were worn out, his pantaloons cut in rags, his head was bare, and his hair and beard were matted; his hands, feet and legs were filled with thorns from the prickly pear, and his skin was parched and withered with privation, exposure and exertion. He had tasted no water for four days, and seemed almost famished for want of it.—The soldiers gathered round him, and all that was in their wallets was at his service, and as they had recently had a new outfit of clothing, Capt. H. was soon newly fitted out. After resting awhile and getting some food, he was able to ride to this place. He says that during the pursuit there were more than one hundred shots fired at him, one of which passed through his hair. * * * * *

JOHN J. HARDIN,
Col. 1st Reg. Ill. Vols.

A Capital Toast.—At a late festival of the citizens of St. Louis, given on the 15th of February, for the purpose of celebrating the landing of Laclede and the founding of that city, we find the following among the regular toasts drunk on the occasion.

Richmond Enquirer.

Our Army—The Volunteers and Regular—With SHIELDS for defence; a BUTLER for supplies; a PILLOW for repose; and a MARSHALL for parade, may they not lack WOOL for comfort, WORTH in battle, or a GARLAND for victory; never crying QUIT-MAN to the foe, but laying their TWIGGS on the enemy's back, pay promptly their SCOTT, or *charge* as the TAYLOR always knows how.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Sadi, "but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet; and become contented with my lot.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

Another Arrival from Santa Fe—Fight between Colonel Doniphan's Troops and the Mexicans—Thirty Mexicans Killed, and seven Americans Wounded—Conspiracy Discovered in Santa Fe—No Tidings of the Teamsters who were left on the Road, by the last Party which came in—their probable fate.

An extra from the St. Louis Republican of the 26th, contains the following letter, announcing the arrival of a company of Traders from Santa Fe, and the reception of very important intelligence from New Mexico. It is dated,

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 15, 1847.

As news of some importance from Santa Fe has just reached us, I hasten to give you the information. Nine men, with two wagons, direct from Santa Fe, reached here this evening, who bring intelligence of a battle having been fought between Col. Doniphan's regiment and the Mexicans, about fifty miles above El Paso Del Norte.

Col. Doniphan was on his march down the country, either intending or expecting to join Gen'l Wool at del Norte, they observed a body of Mexicans approaching them with a black flag. Doniphan halted and sent out an interpreter to know what was meant by it. The answer was a demand for an unconditional surrender.—Col. Doniphan asked fifteen minutes to think of the matter, and in less than the time asked formed his men in battle array, and at the time ordered his men, as soon as they formed, to squat close to the ground, which they did. The Mexicans fired, which wounded several Americans. Colonel Doniphan thinking it a little more serious than at first, ordered his men to fire, which they did with considerable effect. The Mexicans stood but the one fire from our unerring marksmen. They broke ranks and scattered in confusion, leaving 30 killed on the field. Doniphan had about six hundred men with him at the time, and they report that there were twelve hundred Mexicans. None of the Americans were killed—seven were wounded.

Doniphan's destination is Chihuahua, expecting to join Wool, but how sadly will he be disappointed, and how badly will he be whipped if he goes down there—perhaps he may have prudence enough to seize upon El Passo, and there remain to be reinforced.

There has been an insurrection planned at Santa Fe, headed by the priests, but it was discovered in time to prevent it. At the time the company left, the Americans had twenty of the ringleaders arrested, nearly all of them priests; and it was thought that they would be executed.

There has been a great deal of sickness in the American army, which was very fatal—fever of a typhoid character sweeping them off daily. Out of Price's whole regiment, there was not over 300 men able to perform duty. However, a portion of his regiment was in the mountains, but my informant has reference to those in Santa Fe. Doniphan's regiment has been much more healthy.

The winter had been unusually severe in Santa Fe—the coldest within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The company suffered very severely coming in: they left the Moro on the 14th of January—Santa Fe a short time previous.

They saw nor heard nothing of the one hundred and twenty men, teamsters, that left Santa Fe for the States last November, and encamped on the Arkansas, with only ten days supply of provision.—They were seen by the last company that came in a few days ago—probably nearly the whole of them have perished.—Nine men were frozen to death at Cow Creek, who were in advance of all the companies that started in this winter.—We expect more information in regard to Doniphan's regiment, by the next arrival. I will inform you of it as soon as we receive the intelligence. Yours, B.

The St. Louis Union also publishes a letter from Lt. Kribben, giving a full account of the engagement. His letter, which is dated Dec. 26, says:

Yesterday, (Christmas day) when we had just arrived in camp here, with about 500 men, the news was brought of the enemy's being in sight and advancing.—Our horses were grazing some distance from camp at the time, we formed a single line, determined to meet the enemy as infantry. One piece of artillery, 480 regular lancers and cavalry, and 100 regular infantry, besides some five hundred militia troops from El Passo, composed the enemy's force, according to the best information I can obtain from reports of prisoners and from papers found amongst the baggage on the field of battle.

Previous to the encounter, a Lieut. from their ranks came forward waving a black flag in his hand, but halted when within 100 steps of our line. Thos. Caldwell, our interpreter rode out to meet him. The messenger demanded that the commander should come into their camp and speak to their Gen. The reply was, "If your General wants to see our Commander let him come here." "We shall break your ranks, then, and take him there," was the retort of the Mexican. "Come and take him," said our interpreter, unwittingly using the phrase of the Spartan at Thermopylae. "A curse on you, prepare for a charge," cried the Mexican, "we give no quarters and ask none," and waving his black flag gallopped back towards the enemy's line.

Their charge was a handsome one, but was too well, too coolly met, to break our line. After their fire had been spent, their troops being at about 100 steps from us on our flank, our line poured a volley into them, which being a few times repeated, created such havoc in their columns, that their forces wheeled to the left, retreating from our fire, and in their flight made an attack on the provision train.—Here they met a very warm reception and were soon compelled to fly in all directions, in utmost confusion. Their infantry having been put to flight, the Howard company, under the command of Lieutenant N. Wright, taking advantage of the panic, charged upon them and took their cannon from them—this was soon armed by our artillery detachment, under Lieut. Kribben, in Col. Mitchell's escort. The enemy by this time fled, leaving their arms, baggage, provisions and other stores, on the field of battle.

A small body of mounted men, under the command of Capt. Reid, had by this time gathered together in a line and charged upon the enemy, pursuing them into the mountains where they sought refuge.

The number of their dead is said to be at least 30, that of their wounded was slight as far as ascertained. Had we a single piece of cannon with us they would have lost more of their men; but having no artillery on our side, we had to act as infantry until we got possession of the howitzer so gallantly captured by the Howard company.

We lost not a single man, and had but seven slightly wounded. We took eight prisoners, six of whom died last night. Thus ended the battle of Bracito, the first battle of the Army of the West, and as bravely fought by our men as ever men fought at any engagement.

We have every reason to believe that there is more in store for us.

C. H. KRIBBEN,
1st Lieut, Mo., Light Artillery.
SANTA FE, Jan. 1st, 1847.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 3.

FROM TAMPICO.

By the arrival of the schooner Watchman, we have received letters from Mr. Lumsden of the 16th ult. not so late by three days as letters previously received from him. The following paragraph will be read with pleasure:

Yesterday the schooner Abby Morton arrived from your city with papers of the 30th ult. There was also another arrival last evening from Brazos Santiago, but what news was brought I have not learned. The famous deserter, Riley—the man who fired the "first gun at Fort Brown"—came by this arrival. Your readers will remember his disgraceful conduct as well as the hisses and rebukes he received by his old comrades at the evacuation of Monterey. How he was captured I cannot say—probably he was spying, if such a wretch could have the courage to act as a spy; but be that as it may I hear that he has been sent here to be shot. There is no sympathy for the coward.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1847.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON:

Dear Sirs: Gen. Butler arrived here yesterday.

Gentlemen who have conversed with Gen. Butler says that he freely expresses his opinion as to the proper, indeed only mode of conducting the war, and which coincides with the views of Mr. Calhoun—to take and fortify by posts a line of territory, and either capture or blockade their ports, without any attempt to penetrate into the interior. The line to be taken, he thinks, should be the one (whatever it may be) which the Government intends to insist on as the permanent boundary between the two countries, and he says 15,000 men would be sufficient to hold and protect it from the Gulf to the Pacific.

Gen. Butler justly says that, admitting we advanced into the country with every success that could be expected, and even captured the city of Mexico, it would not have any material effect on the enemy, nor place us any nearer to peace than we now are, and we should never command any more territory than what we actually covered with our bayonets, and would be constantly surrounded by a hostile population, and the Mexicans would have nothing to do but to avoid fighting, and let our army waste away, as it rapidly would do, by fatigue, sickness, and a constant guerrilla war.

He seems to think it probable that Santa Anna has moved with his whole force to Vera Cruz, not with a view of giving Gen. Scott a grand fight, though, he says, it would be impolitic for him to do so under any circumstances, but that his plan should be to let our army advance into the interior without risking a general battle, but merely to harass them, and cut off stragglers or detachments. Any serious repulse to an advancing army would be fatal to them under the circumstances.

The Administration have got themselves and the country into a most awkward predicament as to this war, so blindly and rashly undertaken; for, as recently observed in the Senate, we have the wolf by the ears, and it is equally dangerous to hold on or to let him go. There is no doubt of the fact that, sooner or later, we will have to come to the plan of holding on to what we have, and the prevailing opinion with the army is, that we should give up the idea of penetrating into the country. The views and intentions, however, of the Administration are different, and they are actually at this moment calculating on an advance of General Taylor from Saltillo, and their measures will finally result in some serious misfortune, that will rouse the indignation of our whole country.

All the officers from Mexico speak in high terms of the Mexican cavalry, and admit they are fully equal to our mounted volunteers, man for man, and greatly out-number our forces of that description.

Died, in this city, on Monday, 15th inst. Capt. Achilles Morris, of Company D., 4th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, about 50 years of age. He was buried yesterday with military honors. Capt. M. was a citizen of Sangemon county, Illinois, and was an officer during the Black Hawk war.

Tampico Sentinel, Feb. 17.

The War Department has sent out orders to all the recruiting stations, urging the greatest activity and zeal in the public service. The new regiments are to be brought into service at the earliest moment, and the recruiting is to be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. New Rendezvous are ordered, and nothing, at least about the War Department, looks like a speedy closing of the war.

Baltimore American.

Thirty Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.—The Adjutant General of the United States Army offers in the National Police Gazette, a reward of *thirty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars* for the arrest of *one thousand and eleven deserters from the U. S. Army!*—The names and particular descriptions of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

The Administration have now had the power of appointing FOUR Major Generals and TEN Brigadiers; and the simple fact, that of this whole number, FOURTEEN in all, each and every one is a rabid Locofoco, with the exception of Gen. Cadwalader, (who takes no active part in politics) is conclusive as to the President's intentions in regard to the present war with Mexico. National in its character and involving the national honor, it is yet to be carried on exclusively by partisans and as a mere party war. There can be no doubt but Mr. Polk is the only person who has ever filled the Executive Chair, who could thus outrage public sentiment. Mr. Tyler even would have shrunk from such debasement.—*Courier.*

Blow 'Em Up.—"Don't talk to me about your gun cotton," said an acquaintance to us recently, "I'll put my wife against any invention in the world for blowing people up; if the Government could get her to sit down opposite to San Juan d'Ulloa, the Mexicans would leave instanter."—*Reveille.*

Promotions by Brevet.—The Union states that on the last evening of the session of the Senate a *number* of brevets were confirmed, and that the official order is now in the course of preparation. That of "Brevet Major General" conferred on Gen. Worth, has been announced, and among the others are mentioned the names of Colonel Persifer F. Smith, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, to be brigadier general by brevet, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Wilson, of the 1st regiment of infantry, to be colonel by brevet, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of Monterey. Lieutenant Colonel John Garland, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be colonel by brevet, and Captain Thomas Childs, of the 3d regiment of artillery, and lieutenant colonel by brevet, to be colonel by brevet, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, &c. &c.

The President's Appreciation of Meritorious Services.—In the month of May last, Herman Thorn, junior, of this city, found himself a First Lieutenant of Dragoons in the Austrian service, where he had served with great credit. Learning that his country was involved in a war with Mexico, he resigned his commission, returned home without delay, and immediately repaired to Washington and asked for employment in the army. The President and Senate applauded this act of patriotism, and rewarded it in the only mode then in their power, by giving him the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and he forthwith repaired to the seat of war. When the ten regiment bill was before Congress, the case of Lieut. Thorn very naturally became the subject of discussion; and all parties felt and expressed a desire to see him rewarded as patriotism like his so richly merited. In this feeling the President of the United States was pleased to say, that he deeply participated, personally complimented the friends of Lieutenant Thorn upon his patriotism, spoke of the good reports made in relation to his abilities, and of his own volition, suggested that he should be happy to give him a commission—possibly a *Majority*, certainly a *Captaincy*, in the new Regiment of Dragoons. This was as it should be; and as the proposition was voluntary, no body doubted its sincerity. *Now mark the sequel.* Lieutenant Thorn, who has acquired nearly a year's rank in the regular permanent Army, *is gazetted as a Second Lieutenant of Dragoons in the Regiment to be disbanded at the close of the war, to rank from the third of March*, 1847!

Surely no comment on such conduct can be necessary. It is proper to add, that Lieut. Thorn is spoken of in the very highest terms by his brother officers.

Courier.

The Col. Cumming appointed a Major General, is Col. William Cumming of Georgia who was somewhat noted some twenty years ago, for his succession of duels with Mr. McDuffie, and the queer correspondence accompanying the quarrel, which for several months kept the whole country in a roar of laughter, and finally resulted in a pistol bullet being lodged in the fleshiest part of Mr. McDuffie's body.

So Mr. James K. Polk thought proper to give "aid and comfort," and rewards too, to men who have set at defiance the laws and authorities of North Carolina. The Mecklenburg insurgents, Messrs. Caldwell and Davidson, have received commissions in the new Dragoon regiment. If there are any Volunteers in the country who have deserted, they had better hurry on to Washington and get commissions before all are given out.

Wil. Chronicle.

The Mecklenburg Company.—As many of our readers may desire to learn what has become of the Mecklenburg Company, we state that we understand that about thirty of them are still about town. The prolonged stay of Lieut. Davidson at Washington has given great dissatisfaction to many of them, so much so that we learn that ten enlisted yesterday under Capt. Barke.—*Charlotte Journal.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The "Union" tells an anecdote of Gen. Jackson which is perfectly characteristic. "When," says the Union, "Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office to President Van Buren, General Jackson, standing by, remarked, with his characteristic knowledge of the American people, '*There* is MY Chief Justice, *rejected* by the Senate, swearing in as President MY Minister to England, *likewise rejected* by that conclave.'" Here is the *assumption* and the *denunciation.* "*My* Chief Justice," and "*my* Minister;" and the Senate "A CONCLAVE!" And, we dare say, the Union thinks this was all very noble, and appropriate, and republican, and *democratic.*

When Governor Wright, of New York, was called upon to commission *Jonathan D. Stevenson* as colonel of a roving regiment for California, he opened a correspondence with the Secretary of War, objecting to the irregularity of the proceeding, in the progress of which he avowed the following sentiments in relation to a war for conquest:

"If it is designed to make our present war with Mexico one of conquest, and appropriation of any part of the territory professedly and indisputably hers, I think the design a mistaken one. I am, as decidedly as any man in the country, for prosecuting this war with all the requisite vigor and energy to bring it to an early and successful termination; and for so prosecuting it, as well within the conceded territory and jurisdiction of Mexico as within the United States, or the territory in dispute between the two countries. But I would cause it to be constantly and distinctly understood that I did not invade the territory of Mexico for the purpose of conquest and appropriation, and that, so far as the question of boundary is involved, I should be at all times ready to make a treaty establishing the same boundary which we claimed at the commencement of the war."

Missouri.—A regular fight took place at Jefferson city on the 13th ult., between Messrs. White and Sayers, two members of the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Jackson, the Speaker of the House, was one of those who stood round to see fair play.

A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband and strayed away to parts unknown. The pair must have been *rights* and *lefts*; we will not say that Mr. Boots is *right*—but there is no doubt that Mrs. Boots has *left.* "Go it Boots" any how.

WELL TIMED LIBERALITY.

The following manifestation of female benevolence, in Wilmington, will touch the heart of many an anxious wife, mother, and sister, throughout the State, who, in their prayers for the beneficiaries, will invoke blessings on the heads of the givers:—

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THE LADIES OF WILMINGTON AND THE N. CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The following correspondence having been placed in our hands, to be disposed of as our judgment should dictate, we have deemed its publication right and proper, agreeing with the gentleman who sent it to us, that, "as the extent of the sickness that prevailed at Smithville is generally known throughout the State, it will doubtless prove to the friends of the Volunteers a source of comfort and gratification to learn how great kindness had been bestowed on them by the Ladies of Wilmington."

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23d, 1847.

Dr. McRae, Assistant Surgeon, N. C. Volunteers.

SIR.—Having completed the purchases contemplated by the Ladies through whose contributions we have been enabled to gratify our own feelings in furnishing some additional comforts for those of our fellow citizens who have offered themselves for the service of their country, and who may be visited with sickness during the dangers to which they are to be exposed, it becomes our duty to inform you of the fulfilment of our office. To your care we consign the offerings of sympathizing hearts. Your skill and judgment will be requisite in the appropriation of these articles, and while the soldiers are denied the soothing attentions of mothers and wives, of sisters and daughters, we confidently hope that the sympathies of those who have mingled with them in the scenes of civil and social life, will be extended to each who may be called to suffer among you. Especially we hope that they who now are called to face the dangers of the deep, and of the untried climate, as well as the arms of the enemy, will remember that there is a Friend on High, who, though earthly friends may fail, is ever ready to help those that call upon Him. May that ever present Friend be with you all in every danger and preserve you from every harm.

Respectfully,
C. G. KENNEDY,
C. A. TAYLOR.

Mrs Kennedy & Mrs Taylor.

LADIES: I am instructed by the Col. Commanding to express to you, and through you to the Ladies of Wilmington, his deep sense of the kind sympathies you have manifested for the sick under his command.

In doing so, permit me, Ladies, as one of the officers charged with that department of the Regiment, to add my personal thanks for the very appropriate articles you have sent.

They can never be used without feelings of grateful acknowledgments to Him who inspired you to the performance of so charitable a work.

With sentiments of sincere respect,
Your obt. servt.
JAMES A. McRAE,
Ass. Surg. N. C. Vol.
Camp Graham, Smithville,
Feb. 25th, 1847.

The Schooner Florida left on Friday last for Brazos Santiago, having on board the last of the nine Companies of the North Carolina Regiment, viz: Company F. Caswell, Capt. Williamson, and Company G. Rockingham, Capt. Henry. Col. Paine went out in the Florida.

Wil. Chronicle.

A bit of Anachronism.—Mr. Caldwell tendered his Company to the Governor on the 5th of January. The Preamble and Resolution had been then on the tapis *about three weeks*, and discussed with great zeal in both Houses, and the greatest publicity given to the discussion in every paper in the State. Every body knew they would *certainly pass*—and yet one of the principal excuses urged by Mr. Caldwell and his friends, for his mutinous course, is, that the Legislature had insulted him and his men by *that Preamble!*

Mr. Caldwell knew the Resolution would pass, Preamble and all. With this *knowledge*, why did he tender his men? The answer is easy. That excuse is a contemptible after-thought intended to cover an act of disaffection and mutiny which cannot bear the light.—*Ral. Register.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Pursuant to a call from His Excellency, Governor Graham, the Council of State met in this City, on Thursday last, to advise with him in the appointment of Members of the Internal Improvement and Literary Boards. The following Councillors were in attendance, viz:

J. A. Anderson, of Hertford,
James Lowry, of Buncombe,
John McLeod, of Johnston,
David W. Sanders, of Onslow.

Gov. Graham made the following nominations to the Council:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick,
Cadwallader Jones, Sen., of Orange.

LITERARY BOARD.
Ex Governor Morehead,
Charles Manly,
Weston R. Gales.

The appointments were unanimously confirmed, and no other business coming before the Council, it adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor.

Raleigh Register.

Democratic Meeting.—A meeting of the Democrats of this County was held last evening, at the Court House, in pursuance of previous notice.

Gen. McKay was nominated as the candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. Mr. James I. Bryan announced himself also as a candidate.

A Resolution was introduced by Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., in favor of Mr. Ritchie, relative to the late action of the Senate in his case. Before the vote was taken, the members of the meeting mostly retired, leaving about 20 persons to act on the subject. The Democrats generally "dodged the question!"—*Wil. Com.*

The Stockholders in the present Road will be pleased to hear that a handsome business has been done on the line the past winter. The gross receipts for January and February were upwards of $9,000 beyond those of the corresponding months of 1846, and for the five months ending the 1st of March 1847, upwards of $8,000 beyond the receipts for the five months ending March 1st 1846.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Mr. Haywood.—The "Standard" takes occasion, to make a recent allusion to this gentleman in our columns, the pretext for another outpouring of bile and abuse. If it be true, as repeatedly asserted by that print, that Mr. Haywood is politically dead, why does he continue to level at him the shafts of slander, malevolence and enmity? Surely, he must be as vindictive as Fulvia, who wreaked her vengeance upon the head of the Father of Roman eloquence, *after he was dead*, by repeatedly piercing his tongue with a bodkin!

Raleigh Register.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR,

IN RELATION TO THE

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Honorable, the
General Assembly of N. Carolina:

By a Resolution of the last Session of the Legislature, the Governor was authorized and empowered to collect such papers as might be necessary, to complete the series of Letter Books in the Executive Office, and have them copied and arranged; and to obtain, as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings, of the several Town, County and District Committees, organized in the Province of North Carolina, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress of 1774; and the proceedings of the various Committees and Councils of Safety subsequently convened under the authority of the Provincial Legislature. And an appropriation was made to defray the expense which might be thereby incurred.

Soon after their adjournment, a notice of this Resolution was published in all the Newspapers of the State.

The period for which no Letter Books are preserved, extends from the organization of the present Government in 1776 to 1784, and comprises the administrations of Governors Caswell, Nash, Burke and Martin.

The correspondence of Gov. Burke, preserved by his only descendant until her removal from the State, and then left in the possession of a highly respectable citizen of the County of Orange, was readily obtained, and was found to be a most interesting contribution to our Revolutionary History. Finding that he was a distinguished member of our own Provincial Congress, a delegate from the State to the Continental Congress from 1776 continuously, until he was elected Governor in 1781, and that during a part of the year for which he had been chosen to the latter office, he was detained as a prisoner at James' Island, near Charleston, S. C. by the British Commander, having been captured in a descent of the Tories upon the Town of Hillsboro', and that his correspondence threw much light upon the history of public events, both State and Continental, during this whole period, I directed it to be transcribed entire, at an expense of $225. The two folio volumes in which the transcript is contained, are in this Office, and will well repay a perusal by any reader, and furnish abundant resources to the future historian. It is regretted, that a most interesting portion of the letters of Mr. Burke, were not discovered in time to be copied in their chronological order in these volumes. It consists of his letters while a delegate in the Continental Congress, to Mr Caswell, then Governor of the State, on the condition of public affairs from 1776 to 1780, and contains sketches at some length, of the debates of that body, which sat with closed doors. It seems that the proceedings were required to be kept secret until final action on any measure, but not afterwards. And that his memoranda were preserved, and furnished the basis of reports to the Governor, of the debates on all subjects of interest. These letters have been discovered among the papers of Governor Caswell, and will be copied with them.

A memorandum of the latter gentleman, left with his family, and describing his papers, "deposited in the Office of Secretary of State, at the request of the Legislature," has led to the discovery in that Office, of all these documents in a good state of preservation. My own leisure has not been sufficient to make the selection from these, and give directions to have them transcribed.—And it is my intention, to place them in the hands of a gentleman, who has paid much attention to that period of our history, that they may be properly revised and copied.

Of the letters of Governor Nash, and the first year of the administration of Governor Martin, I have been able to procure but few. These, however, which relate principally to the British invasions in 1780-'81, are of deep interest, and serve to increase our regret that the residue have not been preserved.

I have not been so fortunate as to collect any documents of the kind mentioned in the latter branch of the Resolution of the Legislature, i. e. the records of the Town, County, and District meetings, except those pertaining to the memorable Declaration of Independence, in Mecklenburg, in May 1775, from which the publication of the Legislature was made on that subject in 1831. After that pamphlet was compiled, the various original papers referred to in it, were returned by Governor Stokes to Dr. J. McKnitt Alexander, of Mecklenburg, at the request of the latter, by whom they had been collected and furnished to the General Assembly. These were obtained from the family of the only son and Executor of Dr. Alexander, both father and son being now dead, in the Autumn of 1845, and are now in this Office.

I respectfully recommend to your consideration, whether it is not expedient to publish a new edition of this pamphlet, with notes containing the additional evidence of the authenticity of the declaration. And also the Journals of the various Provincial Congresses and Committees of Safety, from 1774 to 1776 inclusive, together with the Journal of the Board of War alluded to in the advertisement referred to above. I am satisfied from a casual reading of these latter papers, that no State of the original thirteen, can boast of a documentary History, more creditable to itself for spirit, statesmanship, or enlightened love of freedom, and a valorous defence of it, than is to be found in these unpublished manuscripts.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Executive Department,
Jan. 8th, 1847.

[A Resolution passed both Houses, carrying out the recommendation of the Governor.]—*Edit. Reg.*

RELIEF FUND.—Cheraw has subscribed nearly $600 for the relief of Ireland. And the Utility Steamboat Company offered to convey to Charleston, free of charge, all provisions contributed or purchased for the object.

The people of Randolph county, in this State, are engaged in raising contributions, to be forwarded through the committee of this town.

Worthy of Imitation.—The Norfolk Herald states that two wealthy planters residing on the Roanoke River, in North Carolina, have instructed their mercantile friend and agent in that city, to deposit to their credit in the Irish Relief Fund, the one the sum of one hundred dollars, and the other one hundred bushels of corn or its equivalent in money. The amount thus contributed, $187 50 has been promptly deposited as directed.

Highly Honorable.—While our own citizens are contributing to the relief of the distressed abroad, the Irish themselves in this country have been silently sending their donations for the same object. It is said in a letter written by the well-known merchant of New York, Jacob Harvey, to his friend Jonathan Fim, of Dublin, that there was remitted in 1846 from the Irish poor of this country to their relatives abroad the sum of $650,000, or one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling. These remittances go to every parish in Ireland, and by every packet. The drafts are from one pound upward; they probably average between four pounds and five pounds.

Lamentable.—The New York Tribune says, that a servant girl at Brooklyn, last week sent all her earnings, $30, to her friends, in Ireland, and only yesterday received information that her father, mother, brothers and sisters, eight in number, had died of starvation. Another girl in the family of N. B. Morse, received information that two of her sisters had died of starvation.

The Boston Atlas says: "$145,000, mostly in small sums, was sent out in the steamer Cambria, through Harnden & Co., it being the private remittance of Irishmen, for the relief of their friends in the old country."

Sketch of the concluding part of

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH,

ON THE THREE MILLION BILL.

I come now, Mr. President, to consider the preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina. The resolutions appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars for the support of the regiment of volunteers, raised in the State, until they shall be mustered into the service of the United States:—and to this no objection has been or can be taken. The preamble asserts that we have been involved in the war with Mexico "by the action of the Executive, and subsequent sanction of Congress." And I propose to shew that this assertion is in the fullest sense true.

In order to do this, I shall not have recourse to the strong and convincing, if not conclusive argument offered by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) on a former occasion, to prove that the true Texas which was re-annexed to the United States, did not include the left bank of the Rio Grande; nor shall I adopt the forcible views of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Corwin,) that Texas as a revolted province of Mexico could have no right to anything which she had not conquered; and consequently that her title could not extend beyond her actual possession. On the contrary, I shall assume that Texas had, at the time of her annexation, "a clear and indisputable title" to the left bank of the Rio Grande, and that this title by the act of annexation became vested in the United States. Now it is admitted on all hands, that Texas never had any possession on the left bank of that river, that she never reduced any part of it to subjection, or established her laws over any part of it; but that the occupation of Mexico, and the jurisdiction of her laws over every part of it, continued unbroken till the advance of General Taylor from Corpus Christi. He with an armed force expelled the Mexican authorities from Point Isabel, and took possession of the left bank of the river, against the will of the Mexican authorities, which had up to that time maintained possession and jurisdiction over it.

Now, sir, I lay it down as a clear and indisputable proposition, that to dispossess, by an armed force, a nation of territory held and claimed by her, is of itself an act of war,—an act of war justifiable if the territory seized rightfully belongs to the party seizing it—unjustifiable if it rightfully belongs to the party from whom it is taken; but in either case a plain act of war. How can this be doubted? If such an act is not an act of war, by what description shall we define an act of war? If marching an army into territory possessed and claimed by a sovereign State, and by force dispossessing that State, is not an act of war, what is, what can be, such an act? Yet this is exactly what the President of the United States did. He claimed the left bank of the Rio Grande as ours: it was in the possession and under the actual jurisdiction of Mexico, and had never been in or under ours:—and to assert this claim, he in the month of January—while Congress was in session, without consulting that body,—sent an army to dispossess, and by that army did dispossess Mexico of territory so held and claimed by her, and of which we never had possession.

Assuming, as I have done, that the territory was ours, this act of war would have been just if authorised by the war power of the Government. But being done by the President without the authority of that power, he thereby commenced a war, was guilty of an unconstitutional usurpation of authority, and for all its consequences he is justly responsible.

Mr. President, if any member doubts the correctness of the position I have assumed,—if he is not ready at once to admit, that the sending of General Taylor to dispossess Mexico of this disputed territory was an act of war,—I shall be able to remove every doubt by an authority directly in point, and entitled to the greatest deference and submission. The President of the United States seems to have consulted precedents by which to support his call for the three millions proposed to be given by the bill on your table. It is a pity that he did not, before marching our troops from Corpus Christi, think it worth while to see if our past history furnished no precedents worthy to guide him on that occasion. Had he done so, he might have found that to which I am about to call the attention of the Senate, and to it, if found, he would hardly have been rash enough to set himself in opposition.

It is well known, that after the purchase of Louisiana from France, difficulties arose between the United States and Spain in regard to the boundary between our acquisition and the Spanish possessions adjoining. On the 9th of December 1805, a confidential Message was received by Congress from Mr. Jefferson, in relation to these difficulties. In this Message,—after referring to a Convention negotiated with Spain for indemnity to our citizens on account of depredations on their commerce, the umbrage taken by Spain at the cession to us of Louisiana, and her refusal to ratify the Convention without alterations injurious to us,—the President states, that he had sent a special mission "to endeavor to procure a ratification of the former Convention, and to come to an understanding with Spain as to the boundary of Louisiana;" but that, "after nearly five months of fruitless endeavor," our Minister ended the conference without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoliations of any description, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana. The Message then proceeds as follows:—

"Our injured citizens were thus left without any prospect of retribution from the wrong doer; and, as to boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue, will appear from the documents now communicated. *They authorize the inference, that it is their intention to advance on our possessions*, until they shall be repressed by an opposing force. Considering *that Congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition from peace to war*, I have thought it my duty *to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided.* I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighbourhood of the aggressions, TO PROTECT *our citizens from violence*, to patrol *within the borders* ACTUALLY DELIVERED TO US, *and* NOT TO GO OUT OF THEM, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property; and the Spanish Officers remaining at New Orleans are required to depart without further delay. It ought to be noted here, that since the late change in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruisers and courts to respect our treaty with her."

And in conclusion Mr. Jefferson says,—

"*But the course to be pursued will require the command of means which it belongs to Congress exclusively to yield or to deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. To their wisdom, then, I look for the course I am to pursue; and will pursue, with sincere zeal, that which they shall approve.*"

A precedent more directly in point cannot be desired or even imagined. We had claims on Spain for spoliations,—so had we on Mexico. A disputed boundary between us and Spain,—so had we with Mexico. Mexico was in possession of what I have assumed was ours,—Spain held forcible possession of what was clearly ours. Mexico it is said threatened to invade our possessions by force,—so undoubtedly did Spain. Congress was in session at the time of this difficult state of affairs between us and Spain,—and Congress was in session when the order to advance to the left bank of the Rio Grande was given to Gen. Taylor. The cases were exactly similar. Yet Mr. Jefferson held, that as President he had no right to use force for any other purpose than to maintain our possession of the territory actually delivered to us;—he forbade the military officers to advance beyond that territory, required them to confine their patrols within *our actual possession*, and meantime submitted the whole matter to Congress. Why? Because, in the language of his Message, "Congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of *changing our condition from peace to war.*"

According to Mr Jefferson then, to have advanced our forces into territory occupied and claimed by Spain, would have been an act "changing our condition from peace to war,"—that is, an act of war. And hence, though our title was clear, he did not venture to perform this act, but submitted the whole matter to Congress, as the body possessing under the Constitution the war power of the nation, declaring his readiness to pursue with sincere zeal the course which the wisdom of Congress might approve. This precedent must be considered as settling what was the opinion, not only of Mr Jefferson, but of all the statesmen of that day. And so considered, it may be regarded as a conclusive exposition of the question which I am now discussing.

Mr. Polk has in everything disregarded this precedent—has disregarded the Constitution—ordered an aggressive movement upon Mexico without the sanction of Congress; and so in fact made war upon her.

It has been said, that Mexico would have advanced upon us, and that the war could not have been avoided. This may well be doubted, after the statement made the other day by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) that it was well understood General Arista would not advance from the Rio Grande if we would not move forward toward that river from our position at Corpus Christi. But suppose it so. A belief that Mexico would commence hostilities did not authorise the President to commence them. That was a consideration for Congress, the war making power, and not for the President. At all events, what Mexico would have done is but matter of conjecture,—what the President did is certain. The war was *in fact* commenced by him, and was therefore commenced in violation of the Constitution. It was afterwards recognised by Congress, but its commencement attributed, not to the President, but to Mexico.

It is therefore clear, I apprehend, that the assertion of the North Carolina Preamble is strictly true, that we are involved in the war "by the action of the President, and subsequent sanction of Congress,"—and this is all that I undertook to establish.

Mr. President, I cannot vote for the bill upon your table. It is a measure without precedent in the history of our country, as was conclusively shewn by my friend from Georgia, Mr. Berrien. The money is to be used, as is now openly avowed, in order to purchase Mexican territory, including at least Upper California and New Mexico; or one-third of the whole Mexican Republic.

Sir, I am opposed to the dismemberment of that Republic. I am opposed to the acquisition by conquest of any portion of her territory. If by the free consent of Mexico, and for a full price, we can purchase the bay of San Francisco, and a strip of land connecting it with Oregon, thereby giving us a good port on the Pacific, I shall be content. But I am not willing to wrest from a feebled, distracted, reluctant Mexico, one foot of what belongs to her. I am not willing that our country should become the Rome of the Western world, holding out the hand of friendship to the neighboring provinces of the Continent, while waiting for a convenient opportunity to despoil them of their possessions. Sir, I hope this accursed lust of land may never take possession of the hearts of the American people, unjust as it is in its origin, and ruinous as it must be in its consequences. Does any man believe that Mexico will voluntarily surrender one-third of her territory? If she should by treaty assent to such surrender, would it not be a mockery to consider it an exercise of free will? Will it ever be yielded except at the point of the bayonet, with a volition about equal to that of Gil Blas when he gave his charity to a piteous voice of supplication, supported by a blunderbuss presented at his head? Sir, disguise it as we may, the object now is to conquer, to force this fair domain from Mexico,—and I for one am opposed to its acquisition, not only on account of the means to be used; but opposed to its acquisition by any means whatever. Suppose the territory now sought, be acquired, how shall we dispose of it? how shall we escape the agitation of the slave question,—an agitation which, come when it will, must shake the Union to its centre, alienate one portion of our people from the other, and either destroy our National existence or leave it without the support of mutual confidence and mutual kindness? Will any man be rash enough to look upon this hazard without alarm? Can a patriot contemplate it without horror and dismay? Why then should we without necessity raise the fearful question? Why voluntarily bring this danger upon ourselves? Do we want land? Why, sir, we already have enough and more than enough. At home we have by just and rightful title not only all that we need, but all that we can desire for many generations yet to come. Let us then be content—let us be just—let us cultivate the arts of peace and civilization, and cease to look with an eye of desire upon the possessions of others. "Woe," exclaims the Prophet, in holy indignation, "woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." This woe has been in all past time signally visited upon Nations as well as individuals who have yielded to the lust of acquisition. Every nation which has by conquest seized the territory which belonged to other States, has been in turn overrun and destroyed. Let us listen in time to the warning voice of the prophet,—assured, that if the Universe be directed by infinite wisdom and justice, what is now unjust and rapacious, must bring upon us, in the end, an abiding curse, an irreparable ruin.

Ireland.—An agent of the Society of Friends, travelling with a view to explore some of the Western and Southern parts of Ireland, thus describes the prevailing manifestations of woe:—

"Thou wouldst hardly recognize the country in passing through it; every living thing, but man, has disappeared; no dogs, no pigs, no poultry. I do not think I have heard a poor person laugh since I left home. How changed! It is not exaggeration to say that there is no playing of children in the streets. The people have a sickly, livid hue. I heard the remark that they were beginning not to know their neighbors, from their altered looks."

Ireland.—The paper from which the following was copied appears to have been written by a lady, and enclosed $100, forming part of the collection at St. John's Church, handed to the Irish relief committee, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

"O Lord, who didst vouchsafe to accept the offering of one sheaf of first fruits in acknowledgment of Thy bounty in the fruitful harvest—who art the Author and Giver of all good—accept, I beseech Thee, this small portion of the bounties Thy hand has provided, as an acknowledgment that all I am and all I have is from Thee. Let thy blessing go with it, in the errand on which it is sent, to the advancement of Thy glory and the supply of the wants of Thy creatures, and give unto Thy servant always a thankful sense of Thy great mercy and goodness, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

"Second Sunday in Lent."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16, 1847.

☞ **Those indebted to this Office in the Counties of Robeson and Bladen, will probably have an opportunity of settling their accounts at the ensuing Superior Courts.**

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—We this week comply with our promise, in part, by laying before our readers the conclusion of Mr. Badger's Speech on the Three Million Bill. We did hope to have the pleasure of publishing the entire speech; but have not been able to procure it.

The portion which we publish is a perfectly clear and conclusive vindication of the "Preamble" passed by the Legislature of North Carolina. It establishes, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the truth of the averment in that Preamble, that the present war was commenced by the President, and brings to the establishing of that truth, facts and arguments no where else brought to light. The contrast between the conduct of Mr. Polk and that of Mr. Jefferson under similar circumstances, is worthy of all attention.

Not having been written out by a regular Reporter, the sketch lacks, we understand, much of the force of language, and beauty of illustration, of the speech as delivered. It is in truth but the naked argument, and as such has received Mr. Badger's sanction. We hope that every Whig paper in the State will publish it.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.—The present Legislature of Virginia has adopted several measures calculated to have the most lasting influence on the prosperity of that State—and one of them, unless counteracted by the energetic action of our own people, calculated to have a most injurious effect upon this part of North Carolina. The measures we allude to are, 1st. A guarantee by the State of $300,000 of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, part of the Canal being in Virginia. 2d. An act to extend the Louisa Rail Road to the base of the Blue Ridge. 3d. An act to extend the James River and Kanawha Canal to Buchanan, in Botetourt County. 4th. An act to construct a Macadamized road from Scottsville to Staunton. And 5th. An act to authorize a Rail Road from Richmond to Danville. In these several works the State aids individuals to a large amount; and in the last, to which we wish particularly to call attention, the State furnishes 3-5ths of the capital, that is, $900,000 out of $1,500,000.

These measures are all evidently dictated by the most liberal views of the true policy of that State. They will "send new life and energy into every vein of the body politic." But what will be the effect of the last named measure upon North Carolina? *Her* veins will be still further depleted!—Look at the map and see how near Danville lies to that richest section of North Carolina, the Valley of the Yadkin, and then imagine a Rail Road from that place to Richmond, whilst *our* roads and rivers remain in their present wretched condition! If any North Carolinian can look unmoved upon the prospect, it is more than we can do.—The debates in the Virginia Legislature, and the response of the Virginia press, show that they expect this Yadkin Valley to pour untold wealth into the lap of Virginia. Shall we stand idly by and permit Virginia on the one hand, and South Carolina, by the Charlotte Rail Road, on the other, to *divide this entire trade, and all West of the Yadkin*, between them? If we do, the fate of the Cape Fear region is sealed!

What is our remedy? How shall we counteract these fatal measures? There is but one way in which it can be done; and that is, to connect this place, either by Canal or Rail Road, with the Yadkin River, at the head of those impassable shoals and Narrows which Nature has interposed in our favor. This point can be reached in a little more than 100 miles, and for more than half the distance there is a stream which can be made navigable at a very trifling cost. When the Yadkin is reached, it is naturally navigable for nearly 200 miles, to the town of Wilkesborough. And so, at the expense of about 50 miles of canalling, and a comparatively trifling outlay on the Yadkin and Little Rivers, a country of 300 miles in extent, and in great part as fine a country as the sun shines on, would be opened to our own home markets, enriching it and us, and saving our State from the reproachful fate which hangs over her.

Will our public wake up to a consideration of these things, and to *action*? What say ye?

The last Legislature of this State granted Charters to those who might feel disposed to embark in this great work. Shall they remain a dead letter upon the Statute book; or will the people give vitality to them and to the State at once?

THE TELEGRAPH.—On Tuesday last, a hastily called meeting was held in this town to take proper steps to secure a Telegraph Station here, on the great line from New York to New Orleans. A subscription was opened on the spot, and it being understood that an amount of four or five thousand dollars would secure the object, an hour or two sufficed to obtain a subscription of near five thousand dollars.

It is expected that the whole line will be in operation during this year.

GO IT, BRYAN!—We see that Mr. Jas. I. Bryan is not disposed to be elbowed off the track as a Candidate for Congress in this District. He attended a meeting in Wilmington last week, and after the adoption of the resolutions nominating Gen. McKay, delivered a speech in which he very coolly spoke of himself as *the* candidate, and appeared to consider Gen. McKay as an interloper, and warned his party of the injury they were thus doing the party, the General, and "*perhaps*" himself, declaring that he "would not back out." Mr. Bryan appears to have but a remote idea that any injury can result to *himself* by this attempt; and altogether he exhibits a *verdancy* which is particularly refreshing.

We fear, however, that Mr Bryan's dimensions, (intellectually we mean, of course,) are not equal to his enlarged ambition; and that he can scarcely force his bodkin skin-deep into the tough sides of the old horse who chooses once more to trot over the course. We wish you had a more vigorous arm, Mr. Bryan, for then we might choose you as the *least* of two evils. But as it is, we will do you the small amount of kindness that is in our power, by assuring the public, that we do *not* mean to vote for you, any more than for your competitor. We mean to be entirely impartial between you, hoping that you may entitle yourself to the appellation of a prophet, (if not to a seat in Congress,) by your prediction of evil to the party from the war which your competitor and his friends are waging against you.

AN EXCELLENT NOMINATION.—The Whig District Convention for the Congressional District composed of the counties of Orange, Chatham, Granville, Caswell and Person, has nominated JOHN KERR, Esq. of Caswell, one of the purest men and most able and eloquent Whigs in the State; and Mr. Kerr has accepted the nomination. At the Presidential election of 1844 the Locofoco majority in the District was 774; but that can be overcome, we think, by such a man as Mr. Kerr, under the present circumstances of unpopularity of the Administration.

GENERAL BENTON NOT GOING TO THE WAR!—It will be seen, from the correspondence annexed, that Mr. Benton has declined the appointment of Major General conferred on him by the President and Senate. His letter is a rare specimen of *modesty!*

This remarkable incident has taken the public by surprise, though we think the uppermost feeling, with all parties, is one of gratification. The violent and rude conduct of Mr. Benton in the Senate has led many to question his sanity. And nearly the whole country will rejoice that an indignity is not to be put upon the veteran heroes of the army, by thrusting them out of the way to make room for such a man as Mr. Benton.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6, 1847.

SIR: Without waiting for the formality of being presented with the commission of major general in the army of the United States, I think it right to inform you at once that my acceptance, or refusal, of that high appointment will depend entirely upon public and national considerations, of which you, yourself, will be the judge. Personally, I can have no wish for this office; but if you believe that I can be of service to the country, I am willing to forego all private considerations—separate myself from my family, under painful circumstances; resign my place in the Senate, which is so dear to me—and proceed immediately to the theatre of war. My only stipulation would be for the powers which I deem necessary to success; and these would be both military and diplomatic—the command of the army, and authority to sign preliminaries of peace based upon terms previously approved by you.

I beg you to believe, sir, that nothing selfish, or personal, dictates this proposed stipulation. There is no such thing in it. It proceeds from a thorough conviction that, with a subordinate command, I could do no good in the army; on the contrary, that my presence there would be improper and mischievous: for I am known, from my public speeches, to disapprove the plans, both of the late, and of the present commander—(the defensive policy of one, and the San Juan of Ulua attack of the other)—and this being known, my presence would operate as an implied censure on the two generals, and might make me, in spite of myself, the nucleus of discontent and insubordination. The command of the army, therefore, is the only military position which I could hold in it.

Authority to conclude a peace, or at least to sign the preliminaries of peace, I deem highly essential to success, as it would enable the commander-in-chief to take instant advantages of all passing events, military or political, to close the war.

Furnished with these powers, I am willing to make the sacrifices, and to incur the responsibilities of this high command: but I leave it to you, sir, for your free and final decision; considering it as a national question, and a new one, on which there is no commitment, on either side, in anything that has passed.

Whatever may be the decision, my thanks and gratitude will not be the less to you for your unsolicited nomination of me to this high appointment, nor to the Senate for its instant and unanimous confirmation of it, nor the House of Representatives of its cheerful virtual election of me to be the commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico.

Respectfully, sir, your friend and fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1847.

SIR: I have given to your letter of the 6th instant, the consideration which its importance demands. In tendering to you the appointment of major general in the army, I earnestly desired that the country should have the advantage of your conceded ability and military knowledge, your intimate acquaintance with the Mexican character, and your familiarity with their language and political condition.

Immediately after your nomination as major general had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I carefully examined the question, whether I possessed the power to designate you—a junior major general—to the chief command of the army in the field. The result of this examination is, I am constrained to say, a settled conviction on my mind, that such power has not been conferred upon me by the existing laws.

I am fully sensible of the exalted patriotism which could alone have induced you to make the personal sacrifices to which you would be subjected, in assuming even the chief command of the army in Mexico; and I duly appreciate the reasons you have assigned, and which may, I fear, prevent you from accepting your appointment as major general. If, on further reflection, such should be your decision, I shall learn it with deep regret.

I am, sir, with high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JAMES K. POLK.

To Major General THOMAS H. BENTON, Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening, }
March 9, 1847. }

SIR: Your letter of this day's date is just received; and seeing no reason for further reflection, and wishing to avoid all delay in officering the army, I have written a note to the adjutant general, to be delivered at his office in the morning, declining to accept the appointment of major general in the army, so kindly offered to me by you, and so honorably confirmed by the Senate.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday Evening, }
March 9, 1847. }

SIR: I had the honor to receive your note of the 6th instant, with the commission of major general in the army, and delayed the answer of acceptance, or non-acceptance, until I should receive an answer from the President to a note which I addressed to him in the morning of that day. That answer is now received, and enables me to answer your note, and to say, that the commission is not accepted.

Please to accept, sir, my thanks for the kind terms of your note, and for the thousand courtesies which you have extended to me in the course of our long and friendly acquaintance.

Most truly and respectfully yours,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL JONES.

Of the circumstances preceding Mr. Benton's declension, the following statements seem to us to be reliable:—

From the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express,—

Gen. Benton marched—not walked—to the War Department, yesterday, as if the nation were at his tail. The swagger and strut, cocked hat and folded arms, were each the subject of notice and comment among the passers by.

Mr. Marcy was anything but agreeable after the interview, and everything indicated a great difference of opinion and purpose.

The Baltimore Patriot says,—

We hear from gentlemen who were in Washington yesterday, that there is much dissatisfaction felt in the War Department at the manner in which Major General Benton bore himself. Mr. Marcy was really at a loss how to conduct himself towards the "august personage," and even Mr. Polk could ill conceal his uneasiness whenever the newly made General entered the White House. Those who have seen him "marching" along Pennsylvania avenue, say it is a "sight" which would justify all who are curious in such things to go to Washington to see. The "swagger," the strut of consequence, the patronizing air, and the grand dignity, which are all blended in him, show that he feels he has united in his person all the "powers" and all the "airs," which belong or attach to a high plenipotentiary. The Mexican generals have a high reputation in such things, but from what is said, it is very certain that Major General Benton, is a match for them in all that constitutes pomposity. An interview between him and Ampudia would be a rare sight.

He carries matters now so high that another feather in his hat, or an extra button on his coat, may cause a general revolt. A letter says: "You must not be surprised if there is a 'flare up' between Gen. Benton and Mr. Polk. The former acts as if he were the President, and the latter seems to be afraid of crossing him in any thing. 'I must have full powers, sir. *My* plan requires it, sir; and it must be carried out just as it is set down.' This is what is reported the new Major General says to the President and all other functionaries, and unless they all yield to him, there is no getting along with him.

The Alexandria Gazette says,—

It appears that the President was unwilling to take the responsibility of acceding to General Benton's demands—one of which was that Generals Scott, Taylor, Butler and Patterson should be recalled and the supreme command given to him—and submitted the question to his Cabinet at a meeting held on Saturday. The proposition was strongly opposed, especially, it is said, by Messrs. Walker and Marcy, and after the display of some feelings on the subject, the Cabinet refused to sanction it and adjourned.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The attempt of the "Union" to make Mr. Badger responsible for the evils of the Sub-Treasury, is one of the baldest humbugs yet originated by "old Father Ritchie." Here has been the concentrated wisdom of the whole Locofoco party engaged since 1837 in perfecting a law to dispense with banks altogether in the management of the public funds, and to make it a penal offence to receive or pay any thing but gold or silver for the public dues. At the first session of the late Congress, the party had it all its own way, and passed the law in a shape to suit itself. They were warned that the scheme would be found in practice to be visionary, impracticable, and mischievous. But they would not be advised. They passed the law, in a shape to go gradually into effect, the last and worst feature taking effect on the first of next month. A very little experience showed them that it would be both troublesome and expensive; and so, to sugar over the pill, they brought in a bill to amend it, as they said, but to make it worse, as the Whigs believe:—a bill which might as well have been passed two months ago in the House. But that promptness did not suit the purpose of the party. In the House, the majority can always prevent debate by the aid of the previous question. In the Senate it is different. The only way to prevent debate there, is, to keep the bill away. And so, knowing that they could pass the Sub-Treasury bill through the House at any moment, they kept it there till the last night of the session. Then they passed it, without debate, we believe, and sent it to the Senate—with an appropriation tacked on to it, of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars to build a Mint in New York, within 90 miles of the Mint at Philadelphia. Well, the Senate must either pass this bill without debate, and without amendment, or not pass it at all. That body had a standing rule, made expressly to guard against such hasty and forced legislation—a rule which forbade the passage of any bill through more than one reading on any one day, unless by *unanimous* consent. Mr. Badger exercised his constitutional right to object, as others would have done if he had not. And hereupon the Union exclaims, that

"By a gross abuse and perversion of this rule, Mr. Badger, the federal senator from North Carolina, defeated the passage of this bill. If, then, during the ensuing recess, any derangement of business, risk, expense, and loss should occur from the unnecessary transfer of specie and [illegible] members complain, let them remember that their kind friend Mr. Badger was the sole cause of all these difficulties, as also the sole cause of the loss of the branch mint at New York."

"Abuse and perversion of the rule!" Why the rule was made for the identical purpose to which Mr. Badger applied it—to prevent hasty legislation; to put it out of the power of an unscrupulous party to cram down the throats of the minority an obnoxious measure without the exercise of that most vital right, the right of debate. And the "sole cause" of all the evils,—the expense, and loss, and roguery,—growing out of the original Sub-Treasury law, which the Locofocos *would* pass last year in defiance of all remonstrance and in the teeth of all experience, is, forsooth, to be charged to Mr. Badger! This is an exact imitation of the Preamble which solemnly enacted the falsehood, that Mexico commenced this war of President Polk's originating.

With the Alexandria Gazette, we doubt not that "the country will thank Mr. Badger for his interference."

"The Union (says the Gazette,) charges the defeat of what it calls "some very desirable amendments" to the subtreasury law to the "ill-judged and factious interference of Mr. Senator Badger." The country will thank Mr. Badger for his interference. The amendments proposed were only designed to relieve the Administration from the embarrassments it meets with in the operation of one of its most "ill judged" measures, while the people, who are made to suffer some under that measure, were to be screwed down a little tighter. The practice of forcing such measures through at the eleventh hour, without giving a moment for examination or consideration, has been too common under the present dynasty, and we rejoice that Mr. Badger has availed himself of his right as a Senator to stop it."

Since the above was in type, we find that the "Union" is almost daily renewing its attack upon Mr. Badger. We have therefore looked a little further into the matter, and deem it proper still further to expose its duplicity. The Union commences one of its paragraphs as follows:

"*Mr. Badger.*—It will be recollected, that this gentleman was among the most zealous of those who, in defiance of the express rule of the Senate requiring resolutions to lay one day on the table, insisted, in violation of this rule, upon taking up and passing immediately the resolve for the expulsion of the editors of this paper from their seats in the Senate."

The Union then goes on to compare this *alleged* desire for immediate action, with the objection made by Mr. Badger to the instant passage, against the rules of the Senate, of a bill through its several readings on the last night of the Session. But the Union sets out with a *falsehood*. Mr. Badger did *not* insist upon the immediate passage of the resolve for the expulsion of the editors of the Union. What he *did* insist on, was, that the Vice President was in error in deciding, that a resolution involving a question of privilege,—the right to protect the Senate from insult,—must lie on the table for a day. He appealed from the decision, and the Senate sustained that appeal, and reversed the Vice President's decision, by a vote of 28 to 20. The whole subject may be seen fully and fairly presented in the Congressional Globe, pages 366–7, and 381–2. We published Mr. Badger's remarks in the Observer of the 16th ult. But to show how grossly the Union will falsify the truth to accomplish its darling object of slandering a Senator whose ability and independence have been successfully exerted to arrest some of the cherished *bad* purposes of the Administration, we copy again the part of Mr. Badger's remarks which disprove the allegation of that paper.

Mr. Yulee having introduced his resolution to expel the Editors of the Union, the Vice President decided that it must lie over one day.

Mr. BADGER appealed from the decision of the Chair. He regarded the rule of the Senate as applicable only to ordinary resolutions. This resolution, involving a question touching the dignity of the Senate and the privileges of its members, could not be within the operation of that rule.

Subsequently, Mr. B. spoke as follows:—

Mr. BADGER *agreed entirely* in the suggestion made by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that *it was better in every respect that this subject should be considered to-morrow, and not to day*, for he admitted that it was a subject which *ought not to be acted on without full consideration*. In addopting a resolution to vindicate the dignity of the body, and to preserve it from gross assaults, they ought to proceed in such a manner as to show that they were not acting under excitement, but coolly and deliberately. They should do nothing but what a just appreciation of their own dignity and respectability required. He would be perfectly willing, therefore, that the resolution should lie over, but he could not consent to withdraw the appeal.

And Mr. B. went on to assign unanswerable reasons why the Senate ought to have, and *did* have, the power to proceed at once, on the instant, to protect itself from insult or interruption to its business. Of the correctness of which position Mr. Calhoun and other Senators said they did not entertain the least doubt.

Now is there any thing in this to justify the Union's assertion that Mr. Badger "insisted, in violation of this rule, on taking up and *passing immediately* the resolve for the expulsion of the Editors"? On the contrary, Mr. Badger's own words, (*which were published at the time in the Union,*) show expressly, that he was then an advocate for that same coolness and deliberation, for which he contended when, on the last night of the Session, he resisted the indecent haste with which two measures, improperly connected in the same bill, were attempted to be forced through without debate or amendment.

We have thus shown that the Union's assertion is *false*, and we think it cannot be doubted that it was *known* to be false by the Editor, since his own paper of only one month ago contained the evidence of its falsity.

In regard to the bill whose passage was defeated by Mr. Badger's objection on the last night of the session, we happen to know, that a bill had been for many days in the Senate, to establish a branch mint in New York, to which Mr. Badger was totally opposed, and which he intended to debate and resist. It was not taken up in the Senate. But, in the House, on the last day of the session, on motion of Mr. Seaman, this bill was tacked on to the Sub-Treasury bill, as an amendment, and in that shape the *two* bills, having no necessary connection, were forced through the House about 6 o'clock in the evening, and sent to the Senate, with a resolution suspending a joint rule which forbade the forwarding of a bill from one House to the other on the last day of the session. This resolution the Senate concurred in expressly as a matter of *courtesy* to the House.

It will be seen that two rules must have been set aside to get the bill passed—rules which all experience has shown to be necessary to the proper transaction of the public business,—viz: the rule that no bill should be sent from one house to the other on the last day of the session, and the rule that no bill should be read more than once on any one day in the Senate, except by unanimous consent. We contend that it was a *proper exercise* of Mr. Badger's privilege to object. The measures were odious; they were known to be so; and therefore were most unfairly kept back till the last moment, so as to *prevent debate*. They were incongruous also, and should not have been united in the same bill.

It suits the bad purpose of the Union repeatedly to assail Mr. Badger as *perverting* the rule, for a *factious* purpose. It is to repel its falsehoods, and to place the facts before the public, that we have thought it right to pen the above.

DEMOCRACY.—A dispassionate observer of the reception which Mr. Jas. I. Bryan has met with from his party, for daring to become a candidate for Congress without asking the permission of the leaders, cannot fail to be struck with the forcible exemplification which it furnishes of the *equality* which the party professes as a leading principle. Here is a democrat, fired with laudable ambition, whose *only object*, as he says himself, is to be useful to his country, (and this is a vast deal more, we suspect, than Gen. McKay can say with truth,) and forthwith he is sneered at by his party organs, treated with contempt by his party meetings, and at last plainly told by the Wilmington Journal, that when they want him to be a candidate they will *ask* him! How dare you, Mr. Bryan, to come between the wind and McKay's nobility! The democracy doesn't want men to serve their country; but to serve *themselves and the party!*

The party could afford to be generous and forbearing to one of the common people like Mr. Bryan, since they have a majority of 3000 in the District. But they do not possess enough either of good feeling or good sense to pursue that course. They treat Mr. Bryan as a rebel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The returns indicate that the Whigs and Independents have again carried this former Gibraltar of Locofocoism. As far as heard from, 26 Whigs, 5 Locos, and 7 Independents have been elected to the Legislature.

SCANDALOUS FALSIFICATION.—Mr. Colquitt, Senator in Congress from Georgia, said in his speech on the 17th ult., that "*the Editor of the Union was expelled from the privilege of being a listener to the debates of the Senate*"!!

And this speech is printed by tens of thousands and circulated among the people of the United States, many of whom will see no other account of the proceeding against the Editor of the Union, and not supposing it possible that a Senator in Congress (and that Senator being also a preacher and a Judge,) can have been guilty of asserting a deliberate falsehood, they may very naturally come to the conclusion that the Senate did in reality strike a blow at the liberty of the press. The assertion can deceive no intelligent man, who has access to other sources of information. It cannot deceive even a reader of the Union itself; for on the very night on which Mr. Colquitt delivered his speech, the Editor of the Union said in his paper,—

"If we desire to witness any of the proceedings [of the Senate] or to hear any of their speeches, we can repair to the 'people's gallery,' whence, we can scarcely presume, the Sergeant-at-Arms will be further authorized to exclude us."

And again, that paper of the 3d inst. says that the Editor was actually in the gallery, listening to the debates, from the privilege of doing which Mr. Colquitt says he was expelled.

Capt. Gatlin has arrived at New Orleans from his visit to this State, perfectly restored from the wound he received at Monterey. He will remain at New Orleans for the present on the recruiting service.

DRUNK.—The official letters received at Washington state, that Capt. Heady and 17 Kentucky volunteers were captured without firing a gun, whilst on their scouting expedition, in consequence of intoxication, the liquor having been supplied in abundance at a Mexican rancho.

POSTAGE LAWS.—At the late session Congress passed a law restoring the franking privilege to all Postmasters whose pay is less than $200 a year. A penalty of $10 is imposed (one half to the informer) for sending two letters *directed to different persons*, in one envelope, though the rate of postage is not changed where the whole package is intended for the person to whom it is addressed. Newspapers, circulars, &c. not sent from the office where they are published, are to pay 3 cents each. (Those, therefore, who are in the habit of reading their papers and then sending them by mail to distant friends, will find it about as economical to subscribe for two papers, one for themselves and one for their friends.)

NEW POST ROUTES.—The late Congress established many new mail routes, among them, fifteen in North Carolina; and among these, the following will be interesting to some of our readers:—

From Johnsonville or Murchison's Mills, to Harrington.

From Marion, up Crooked Creek, to Hendersonville.

From Albemarle, via Morgan's Mills, to Clear Creek, to return by Thomas Rowland's.

From Salisbury, via Brengle's Ferry, to Troy.

From Fayetteville, via Averasboro, to Smithfield, sixty miles.

From Strickland's Depot, to Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county.

From Elizabethtown, via House of Thomas Lewis, to Gravelly Hill.

At the recent Commencement of the University of New York, the following North Carolinians received Diplomas as Doctors of Medicine, viz: J. B. Emery, W. Hunter, A. Myers, A. M. Nesbitt, W. S. Pope, H. Turner, H. C. Willey.

A STATE RESTORED TO CREDIT!—For several years past the State of Maryland has been unable to pay even the interest on her immense debt of about forty millions of dollars. We are glad to see that her present Legislature has passed a law to resume payment of interest, the means being supplied by the honest tax laws enacted at previous sessions.

CAUTION.—*Cotton and Corn.*—The high price of cotton this year should not induce any one to neglect the cultivation of corn. Preparations are said to be making in the South for planting an immense crop of cotton, and if the season should be productive, and the crop large, down will go the price again. On the other hand, it is believed that the scarcity of bread in Europe will not be relieved with the end of this season, but that prices will continue high there, and of course here, for at least another year.

Our readers can judge as well, or better, of these things, than we can, and we mention them only to draw their attention to the subject.

C. J. INGERSOLL *versus* C. J. INGERSOLL.—In February 1845, Mr. Ingersoll introduced resolutions from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to annex Texas, and made a speech thereon, in which occurs the following passage:—

"The stupendous deserts between the Nueces and the Bravo rivers are the natural boundaries between the Anglo-Saxon and the Mauritanian races. *There* ends the valley of the West. There Mexico begins. Thence beyond the Bravo [Rio Grande,] begins the Moorish people, and their Indian associates, to whom Mexico properly belongs; who should not cross that vast desert if they could, as we, on our side, too, ought to stop there, because interminable conflicts must ensue our going south, or their coming north of that gigantic boundary. *While peace is cherished that boundary will be sacred. Not till the* SPIRIT OF CONQUEST *rages*, will the people on either side molest or mix with each other; and whenever they do, one or the other race must be conquered, if not extinguished."

There is no mistaking this. It is directly in the teeth of all the pretensions of Mr. Polk and his party. And so, to make his opinions conform to the requirements of the White House, the same Mr. Ingersoll, near the close of the last session, presented an elaborate Report from the same committee, which was printed then, and ordered to be reprinted at this session, as an official justification of all that Mr. Polk has done in bringing about this Mexican war. On page 44 of that Report is found the following:—

"President Polk had no constitutional right to stop short of the Bravo, and in truth, the Province of Texas extended to that river by territorial configuration which nature herself has rendered the boundary of that region."

Not a word of comment is necessary.

QUOTING SCRIPTURE.—Members of Congress frequently make themselves utterly ridiculous by misquoting Scripture in their speeches—a habit not always in good taste even when the quotation is correctly made. Of the blunder, Mr. Wentworth afforded an example a few days ago, in his quarrel with the Union. Mr. W. is 6 feet 7 inches high. Alluding to this, he said that the Union's attacks were made on him because, like *Saul of Tarsus*, he stood a head and shoulders above his colleagues. He meant "Saul, the son of Kish."

The Union contains another long list of 184 Captains and Lieutenants appointed by the President since Congress adjourned, of whom the immense number of *four* are taken from North Carolina, as follows:—

A. A. Norment, of North Carolina, to be second lieutenant of dragoons.

W. F. Richards, of North Carolina, to be captain of infantry.

W. J. Clark, of North Carolina, to be captain of infantry.

James F. Waddell, of North Carolina, to be second lieutenant of infantry.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Badger, Corwin, and Calhoun, of the Senate; and Messrs. Dobbin, Dockery, Barringer, Davis of Ken., and Stewart of Penn., for various public documents, speeches, &c.

AN OLD MAN.—A Revolutionary pensioner, named Isaac Lent, died at Ballston, N. Y. on the 23d ult. aged 102 years, 2 months and 9 days.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. which adjourned a few days ago, made two important decisions. The first, that State laws, regulating or prohibiting the retail sale of spirituous liquors, are constitutional. The second, that the act of 1793, making it penal to abduct or harbor a runaway slave, is constitutional. Under this decision, a judgment below of $500, against a citizen of Ohio for harboring and concealing the runaway slave of a citizen of Kentucky, was affirmed.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—A general Order issued at Washington assigns the field officers to the ten regiments authorized to be raised for the war. Col. Louis D. Wilson is assigned to the 12th regiment of Infantry, which is to be recruited in North and South Carolina, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, two companies in each State. The companies to be raised in North and South Carolina will rendezvous at Fort Moultrie, S. C. preparatory to immediate embarkation for Point Isabel. Col. Wilson's head quarters are at New Orleans.

A NEW TUNE.—The President's organ-grinder has at last changed his tune. After going it full blast for about three weeks upon a stretch, blowing out his abuse of the majority of the Senate for banishing him to the gallery, (where other people go,) he has all at once found out that they did him a great favor, and he lavishes upon them his most hearty thanks for turning him out. It would seem that the democracy have showered upon him their $5 and $10 subscriptions to show him that *they* think it praiseworthy to publish a vile slander, or to do any other base act by which the party might hope for benefit. These bank rags appear to have plastered over all his wounds.

Charlotte Mint.—We learn semi-officially, that the appointment of Superintendant of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, has been conferred upon Col. W. J. Alexander, of that Town.—*Raleigh Register.*

Richard Rush, the newly appointed Minister to France, like Lewis Cass, was formerly a *Black Cockade Federalist.*
Richmond Whig.

The Merchant Character.—A Generous Donation.—We see it stated in the New York prints that Moses H. Grinnell, Esq. has, besides exerting an active influence in behalf of the starving poor of Ireland, made a donation of $500 for their relief. Who would envy such a man his wealth? Mr. Grinnell was, not long since, the Whig nominee for Congress in the city of New York, and the hue and cry of the rich against the poor was raised against him by Eli Moore, Captain Rynders, and the Locofoco demagogues that belong to the Empire Club, and that hang around Tammany Hall and the New York Custom House, and doubtless in that way a large number of votes were turned against him.—*Orange County News.*

The total amount of contributions for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland, so far, is $203,339. So says the New York Tribune, which publishes a list of the contributions.

Postscript.

No News!—There are three or four New Orleans mails due, and we are in consequence unable to give any fresh news from the seat of War.

The reports of a Battle near Saltillo between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna were not only not confirmed by the latest accounts we have, but a comparison of dates shows conclusively that they could not be true.

Too much Truth.—A young lady lately observed, "When I go to the theatre, I am very careless of my dress, as the audience are too attentive to the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church, I am very particular in my outward appearance, as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves."

The "Home Market."—Each member of the Massachusetts Legislature is allowed fourteen newspapers per week, during the session. Mr. Keys, member elect from Dedham, and editor and proprietor of the Norfolk County American, subscribes for *thirteen* copies per week of his own paper! He goes upon the principle of patronizing *home* manufacture.

The body of an old lady, who died seventeen years ago, was disinterred in New York a few days since, for removal to another spot, and on examination found to be as untouched by decay as it was the day she died. The skin had become as white and smooth as an infant's and apparently glazed over so as to perfectly resemble white satin; over the whole was a thick covering of filmy mould. The body was firm, and about the consistency of the hardest tallow. The bones appeared to have become incorporated in substance with the flesh, which, upon being probed, presented much the appearance of dry tallow.

The following concise and appropriate prayer was once offered in the Michigan Legislature by a French chaplain:

"O, Lor! Bless de peeps, and their servant de representatives. May dey make laws for de peeps, and not for demselves—amen."

Specie.—The knowing ones put down the amount of specie now afloat on its way from Europe to the United States at seven millions of dollars.

A Shrewd Idea.—Elihu Burritt computes that the English have expended enough in fighting the French, to have purchased the whole of France, at $70 per acre!

Vanity.—A man who is proud of his property will sometimes call himself poor, that you may soothe his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty, likewise, will pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance, and—

"In hopes of contradiction, oft will say,
'Methinks I look most horribly to-day.'"

The most effectual way to mortify such persons is to pretend to believe them, and to acknowledge that there is some truth in their assertions.

SCANDAL.

Believe not each aspering word,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story false,
Which ought not to be true.

DIED,

In Columbus county, on the 8th instant, J. S. BALDWIN, Esq., aged about 33 years.

Suddenly, in Moore county, Mr. MALCOM BUIE, aged about 50 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 12—Steamer Henrietta, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with Goods for J H Hall, R M Orrell, S T Hawley, J D Williams, E W Wilkings, D Johnson, Hall & Hall, Rockfish Co. C P Mallett, C T Haigh & Son, C Benbow & Co, Cook & Troy, B Rose & Son, S J Hinsdale, J & T Waddill, W McIntyre, G McNeill, P Taylor, A Jessup, Gardner & McKethan, H Branson, S W Tillinghast & Co, D & W McLaurin, J H & J Martine, E J Hale, W G Matthews, W Bell, and R W King, of this place; and for W A Lash, E Shober, J & W Murphy, J Farr, H A London & Co, F N Waddell, D Clewell, J A Betting, Holt & Carrigan, E Haywood, S B Troy, N Hill, J Murphy, M Autry, A C Armstrong, A D McLean, H McLean, W L Hall, J McKellar, M Colvin, D McCorquodale, and H C McLean, of the interior.

March 12—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for D & W McLaurin, J D Williams, H Branson, H L Myrover & Co, J Kyle, J Huske & Son, J Utley, J Jessup, J Hollingsworth, Williams, McGilvary & Co, J & T Waddill, Dr W P Mallett, of this place; and Blum & Son, R W Goldstein, D Freeman & Son, Rev W M Walsh, W G Webb, W & G J Allen, Murchison, Reid & Co, N Hill, W L Hall, J Carter, J Taylor, T J McDaniel, A J Williams, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 6—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Leesburg from Philadelphia. 7—Schrs Lady Suffolk from Port au Platt, Nictons from Providence. 8—Brig John Crosby from St. Thomas; Br. Schr. Prince Henry from St. Kitts, Schr. Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly. 9—Brig Jacob Story from Cayenne. 10—Schrs. C. C. Stratton from Charleston, Lawrence from ditto, Mary from Cardenas. 12—Schr. A. F. Thorn from N. York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 16.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2 00
Flour,	5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—There has been but little Produce in market for several days. Cotton has advanced, and good quality sells at 10¾. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 15 and 1 15; a reduction of 20 cents; about 18,000 barrels arrived and sold since last report. Spirits 40. Flooring Boards 7 50 to 8, Wide 5 to 5 50, Scantling 4 to 4 50—Timber 4 50 to 8. Bacon firm; 5,000 bbls. hog round sold at 8 cts. Corn 80. Fayetteville Flour 6 to 6 50. Molasses 25 to 26. 1000 sacks Liverpool Salt held at 1 15 to 1 20—600 sold at 1 15.

Cotton at Cheraw 9 to 10¼. Salt plenty at 1 75 to 2 00.

At New York, Cotton firm, at a rise of fully 1 cent from the lowest point to which it fell a fortnight ago. Uplands 9¾ to 12. Flour 6 62 to 7 00. Corn 88 to 94. Oats 50. Whiskey 28.

At Charleston, Cotton firm at 9¾ to 12. Corn 80 to 90, large stock. Flour 6¼ to 6½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,357,668 bales, against 1,347,033 last year.

PLANTING POTATOES.

20 BBLS. superior Yellow Planting POTATOES, just received per Henrietta.
For sale by DANIEL JOHNSON.
March 15, 1w

NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Topper, 40 cts; Probabilities, by ditto, 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 7; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 00; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 00; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Contracts, a new Law Book, $4 00.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 15.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, empowered by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled an "Act to incorporate the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company," to call a meeting of the corporate body thereby created, hereby notify such meeting, for the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the Act aforesaid, to be holden at YARBROUGH'S HOTEL, in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will take notice.

S. F. B. MORSE.
JOHN J. HALEY.
WM. B. LLOYD.
Washington, March 6, 1847. 54-3w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Jacob Harris was admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r.
March 15, 1847. 54-3w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Sarah Flowers was admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r.
March 15, 1847. 54-3w

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of WM. SWAIM & SON, was dissolved on the 21st of July last, by the decease of the said Wm. Swaim, and the business is now, and will be in future, conducted exclusively by the subscriber; who has had the sole charge of the manufacturing of the Panacea and Vermifuge for the last fourteen years.

The Panacea will be put up as usual in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass: "*Swaim's Panacea, Philad.*" and the only change made is the name of JAS. SWAIM stamped on the sealing wax, and *written* on the label covering the cork, and a new label for the side of the bottle, composed of geometric lathe work, comprising nine different dies, which have been turned for the exclusive use of the proprietor, by Draper & Co., bank note engravers of Philadelphia. Four dies of different patterns form the body of the work, and in the centre is a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim, separated from the borders by two circles of lathe work. The words "Swaim's Panacea," are engraved conspicuously on two turned strips, and a large semi-circular die forms the upper margin. The borders are composed of plain lathe work, outside of which is engraved in small letters the entry of the copyright.

JAMES SWAIM.
Philadelphia, August 1846. 54-3w

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, and all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, or the effects of Mercury.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been for more than twenty-five years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures—for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea.

It has been used in hospital and private practice, and has had the singular fortune of being recommended by the most celebrated physicians and other eminent persons. Among others by

W. Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Pa. University.
Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery, N. Y. University.
W. P. Dewees, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, Pa. University.
N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of Physic Pa. University.
T. Parke, M. D., President College Physicians, Philad.
Dr. Del Valle, Professor Medicine, Havana.
Jose Lourenco da Luz, Professor Surgery, Lisbon.
J. Chipman, Member Royal College Surgeons, London.
G. W. Irving, late Minister to Spain.
Sir Thomas Pearson, Major General British Army.
Gilbert Robertson, British Consul, &c. &c.

And also, the wonderful cures effected by Swaim's Panacea have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and being an innocent preparation it may be given to the most tender infant.

Negroes who are confined in large numbers on plantations in hot climates, are peculiarly liable to such forms of disease, arising from a vitiated state of the blood and want of cleanliness and variety of food. These diseases so frequently set regular practice at defiance, and render their miserable victims both useless and expensive to their masters, that planters would study their own interest as well as that of humanity, by keeping always a supply of Swaim's Panacea, which appears to be the only thing which can be relied on in such cases.

The retail price has been REDUCED to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per bottle, (containing three half pints,) or three bottles for Four Dollars.

ALSO—SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

A valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from Debility of the Digestive Organs, such as Worms, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, &c &c. See the pamphlet, (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Vermifuge.

Prepared at Swaim's Laboratory, Seventh st., below Chesnut, Philadelphia, and for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

AGENTS
New York—H. H. Schieffelin & Co.
London, Eng—Evans & Lescher.
Liverpool, Eng.—Evans, Son & Co.
Havana—L. G. Melizet.
Valparaiso—Alex. Cross.
Buenos Ayres—O. J. Hayes & Co.
St. Thomas—A. H. Riise.
Canton—J. Swords
Sandwich Islands—E. L. Benson.
Calcutta—Huffnagle & Co.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM N. CAROLINA.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year, I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood; probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles, I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolinian, albeit strongly opposed to puffing "quack medicines," but believing that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ought not to be classed with that sort, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the balsam.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR.
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper,
[illegible] Sole Leather,
[illegible] cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Buckets, Pails, Baskets, Almonds, Cotton, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Stops, Pure French Brandy, 2 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cassimeres and Mouseline-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Leghorn & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Coats, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. [illegible] 50-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his old stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS just received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, consisting in part of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 50tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, consisting of [illegible]

[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

March 24 [illegible]

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend, as usual, to the [illegible] of Pensions, and from past experience he flatters himself [illegible] general satisfaction.

[illegible]

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. [illegible] 1846. [illegible]

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public, in such a manner that they may appreciate their virtues, obtain them readily and cheaply, and try their merits at home without the expense or inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of credit upon which a knowledge of it has been purchased, and conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From the constant and very extensive use of this medicine in the past five or six years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of the most long standing, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been speedily cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and convince at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in some cases extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST RECEIVED,

25 WHOLE and half boxes RAISINS,
5 bbls. crushed and powdered Sugar,
1 quarter cask Old Madeira Wine,
2 do. do. Sicily do. do

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of Tweed business Coats, black Cassimere Pants, Overcoats and Cloaks.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most convenient line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the towing business with regularity and despatch on *all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business to this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can render more satisfaction [illegible]

All Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded [illegible]

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all [illegible]

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt.
Fayetteville, July 18, 1846. [illegible]

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 [illegible]
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,
Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cheese.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff, & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE [illegible]

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware, &c. which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale, at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of [illegible]

[illegible] constantly received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. [illegible] 1846. 50-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has now opened at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on [illegible] street, [illegible] the Store lately occupied by Mr. John D. Smith, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London and Fayetteville styles, [illegible] from the New York [illegible] latest styles [illegible] fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

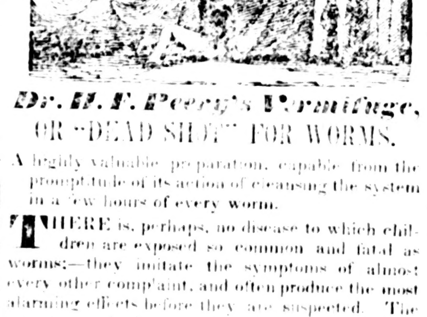
HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than in any other market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. W. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c. for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., (near Eccles's Bridge,) where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns [illegible]
Oct. 24, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible] North West corner of the Market Square, which he is determined to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

[illegible] assortment [illegible] gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots, water proof, kip and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Overshoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Beaver, and Coney Hats, [illegible] Wool Hats, Men's Sporting [illegible] and Wool Hats.

[illegible]

J. C. T.
Oct. [illegible] 33tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting [illegible] in all its branches at this place. They have taken the store [illegible] at the Market House, McArn's building, south side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugars; Loaf and Lump Sugar; [illegible] Molasses, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines; [illegible] Brandy, Wines, Cordials, Snuff, Segars, & Tobacco, [illegible] Madder, Copperas [illegible]

The above Goods, with many other articles not mentioned, will be sold at the lowest market prices. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. [illegible] 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire proof building on the South West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE.
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1846.

David Lewis, Adm'r of David W. Kemp, dec'd, and of John Kemp, dec'd, *vs.* Amelia Singletary, Lydia Baldwin, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp; Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth; Mahala, Susan, Sarah, Anastasia, and Elizabeth Fitzrandolph, children and heirs at law of Benjamin Fitzrandolph, dec'd; Joseph R. Kemp, Mary Wilkinson, Nancy Cumming, Anna Jane Harvey, Elizabeth E. Robeson, Elizabeth Saltar, and Joshua Hanson and wife Lucy.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amelia Singletary, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp, and Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. J. COWAN, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 49-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.
Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do
Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.
Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Jno Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Cotton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-five years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c. either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Full explanations made on application to
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1846. 42-tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—18tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL

AND

NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings,* Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

15,000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Biggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mark and Reuben Hailey, *versus* The Heirs of Daniel McKinnon, dec'd. Same *versus* same. Calvin Smith *versus* same. Wiley Smith *versus* same. Charles Smith *versus* same.

Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McKinnon, Harvey Goodrich and his wife Isabella, William Parmer and his wife Christian, T. Watkins and his wife Elizabeth, Joseph Parmer and his wife Mirandy, Mastin Ussery and his wife Catharine, and Hector McNeill and his wife Mary, heirs of the said Daniel McKinnon, dec'd, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said suits, or they will be heard, and Judgment had ex parte against them, and Execution issue against the lands to them descended.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Rockingham, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the seventy-first year of American Independence.

Issued the 30th Janury 1847.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 49-6w

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

100 CASKS Fresh Thomaston slacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTIN,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former
Feb'y 15, 1847.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the cask, or at retail—a superior article, for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the one at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable work, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, below the New York price.
E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to discharge the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mather & Cashwell.

T. MATHER,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846.

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY, just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter supply of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable articles, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, Ginghams; fine: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Shirtings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Linen, Bed, Negro, and Saddle Blankets; Ticking; Canvas Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Swiss Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Gimbroidery, lion, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Bobbinet, and Swiss Muslins; Laces and Spool Cotton; Linen Floss; Buttons, Combs, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Macomb's Plaids; Cloth and Cloak Linings; Cotton and Silk Fagots; Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; Paints; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; low priced Cigars; with many articles of this kind, altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand, as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Biggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846.

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC, for Farmers and Planters, Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the sale of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the power of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. These Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, by this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDan
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairly.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Paison.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf